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CITY OF TRURO



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# Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health :

V. E. WHITMAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

AND

Sanitary Inspector :

H. C. LISTER, M.S.I.A.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1955



## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1955**

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The MAYOR OF TRURO (Councillor H. J. P. TEAGUE)

**Chairman:** Councillor R. J. Williams.

**Vice-Chairman:** Councillor T. W. R. Christophers.

### **Aldermen:**

A. A. Behenna, F. Richards.

### **Councillors:**

W. Allen; D. Rudd; W. J. Bowden; J. R. Behenna; R. Kirby;  
Mrs. D. Wilson; Mrs. E. Cornish.

### **STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:**

#### **Medical Officer of Health:**

V. E. Whitman, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

#### **Sanitary Inspector:**

H. C. LISTER, M.S.I.A.

## CITY OF TRURO

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report on the health and sanitary conditions of the City of Truro in 1955.

In the early part of the year we had both flood and frost, followed by a dry spring and a glorious summer. The bitter spell of cold weather, during which snow lay inches thick for a fortnight or more, was largely responsible for the increase in the number of deaths from 141 in 1954 to 190 in 1955. It will be seen from the tables that the increase occurred almost entirely among those over the age of 74 years who form a larger part of the population of this city than in the United Kingdom as a whole. In other respects the Vital Statistics are satisfactory and it may fairly be said that the health of the city throughout the year was excellent.

Mr. Lister's report is his last. His seven years with the Council were most fruitful and I am sure everyone who knew him will agree he was a man who gave a great deal more than he took. My sorrow at his departure is considerably mitigated by the fact that we now have two sanitary inspectors for the work in Truro both of whom are well aware of the high standard set by Mr. Lister and are most anxious to maintain it.

I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing once more to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee my thanks for their consideration and continued support.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. E. WHITMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of City (acres)	...	...	...	2,450
Population (mid 1955)	...	...	...	13,460 (13,420)
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	4,187 ( 4,128)
Rateable value	...	...	...	£93,125 (£90,049)
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	£367.17.7 (£357.14.8)
Number of houses built, or under construction since 1945	...	...	...	639 (580)
Number of families on waiting list for houses	...	...	...	576 (600)

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births

Males 87 (106)	Females 89 (84)	Total 176 (190)
Registrar General's "Area Comparability Factor"	0.99 (0.99)	
Birth rate, per 1,000 population—Truro	...	12.9 (14.0)
Birth rate, per 1,000 population— England and Wales	...	15.0 (15.2)

### Still Births

Males 4 (2)	Females 1 (2)	Total 5 (4)
Still birth rate, per 1,000 all births—Truro	...	27.6 (20.6)
Still birth rate, per 1,000 all births— England and Wales	...	23.2 (24.0)

### Deaths

Males 85 (65)	Females 105 (76)	Total 190 (141)
Registrar General's "Area Comparability Factor"	0.86 (0.86)	
Death rate, per 1,000 population—Truro	...	12.1 (9.0 )
Death rate, per 1,000 population— England and Wales	...	11.7 (11.3)

### Deaths of Infants under 1 Year

Males 5 (1)	Females 1 (2)	Total 6 (3)
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births—Truro	...	28.4 (15.8)
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births— England and Wales	...	24.9 (25.5)



## ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

				1953	1954	1955
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	2	0	0
Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0	0	0
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	...	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	4	2	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	3	6	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	2	2	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	4	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	15	12	10
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	...	...	...	1	0	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	3	3	0
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	20	25	32
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	14	17	14
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	9	5	12
Other heart disease	...	...	...	24	24	39
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	7	7	5
Influenza	...	...	...	0	1	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	5	6
Bronchitis	...	...	...	8	3	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	0	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	3	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	2	0	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	2	0	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	1	0	0
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	2	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	22	14	25
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	0	1	1
All other accidents	...	...	...	6	5	1
Suicide	...	...	...	2	0	4
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	0	0	0
				<hr/> 160	<hr/> 141	<hr/> 190

## DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

	M	F	TOTAL
Under 1 year	5 (1)	1 (2)	6 (3)
1— 4 years	— (2)	— (0)	— (2)
5—14 „	— (0)	— (1)	— (1)
15—24 „	1 (1)	— (0)	1 (1)
25—44 „	5 (1)	3 (1)	8 (2)
45—64 „	21(16)	14(16)	35(32)
65—74 „	18(29)	27(20)	45(49)
75 +	35(15)	60(36)	95 51)

73.7% of all the deaths were of persons over 65 years of age. In 1954 this figure was 70.9%.

The rise in the number of deaths from 141 in 1954 to 190 in 1955 was due almost entirely to an increase in the deaths over 74 years of age.

Of the 5 neo natal deaths 2 were due to birth injuries incurred during prolonged labour, 2 were premature twins and one was premature. All the premature births occurred in hospital. The other infant death, of a five month old girl, was due to broncho pneumonia. There was no lack of parental or medical care. The damp condition of the flat in which the family lived may have been a contributory factor.

The only death between 1 year and 24 years was a Norwegian sailor who received injuries on board his boat of which he died in the Royal Cornwall Infirmary.

Of the eight deaths in the 25—44 age group 2 males, one a visitor from Scotland, committed suicide, 2 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1 to cancer, 1 to leukaemia which is akin to cancer, 1 to diseased kidneys and 1 to a congenital condition of the lungs.

In the 45—64 age group there were 12 deaths (7 males 5 females) due to malignant disease, 12 (9 males 3 females) heart disease, 6 (2 males 4 females) apoplexy, 1 (male) suicide, 1 (male) industrial accident, 1 (male) perforation of gut, 1 (female) asthma and 1 (female) epilepsy.

Analysis of the deaths in the older groups would be tedious and unprofitable, in all but the rarest instances degeneration due to advancing years was a contributory factor if not the major cause.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE

### 1. CLINICS

**Child Welfare** — Attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinic averaged 28 per session. The average for 1954 was 22.

**Dental** — The increase in the number of mothers taking advantage of the dental services offered by the County Council which I noted in 1954 has continued.

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre-School Children	School Children
Inspected	65 (41)	101 (73)	2,697(1,946)
Required treatment	65 (39)	92 (67)	2,058(1,656)
Persons treated	65 (39)	92 (66)	1,341(1,084)
Attendances	297(195)	147(113)	3,087(2,940)
Made dentally fit	49 (29)	71 (53)	1,287( 979)

### 2. AMBULANCE SERVICE

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Ambulances	6	7	7	7
Utilecons	4	4	4	4
Patients carried:—				
Ambulances	4,341	3,723	5,458	5,174
Utilecons	10,475	12,299	9,839	9,809
Hospital Car Service	1,642	425	959	795
Miles travelled:—				
Ambulances	61,069	59,706	75,280	73,589
Utilecons	103,430	113,151	87,344	86,728
Hospital Car Service	35,487	5,875	18,160	15,700

### 3. HOME HELP SERVICE

The establishment of Home Helps was 8. Help was given in their own homes to 26 (30) maternity and 68 (82) other cases during the year. That there was no increase in the work of this service during the year was due to some extent, at any rate, to the reluctance of the poorer section of the community to pay the amounts assessed.

The scale of charges is in the opinion of many, myself included, much too high. It is based on the assumption that the National Assistance scale of grants provides sufficient for the basic needs of a family and that of the family income the balance, less £1.3s.4d., is available for paying for domestic help. Included in the family income



are overtime earnings which are regarded and treated differently from family to family but in none of them is this money considered in the same way as the weekly basic wage. As it is agreed on all sides that it is cheaper to keep people in their homes by spending money on the Home Help Service rather than pay for them to go to hospitals or institutions a reduction in these charges might well prove an economy in the long run.

#### 4. AFTER-CARE GRANTS

Free grants of extra nourishment were made to 2 tubercular patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

#### 5. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Truro Public Health Laboratory examined and reported on 9 samples of ice cream and 50 samples of water during the year.

#### 6. WATER SUPPLY

The Truro Water Company provided an ample supply of wholesome water to the City throughout the year. Samples were taken for bacteriological examination at frequent intervals and all but one proved satisfactory.

#### 7. HOME NURSING, MIDWIFERY & HEALTH VISITING

		1955	1954	1953
General cases nursed	...	956	261	702
General Nursing visits	...	10,348	7,551	5,768
Midwifery cases	...	99	104	132
Midwifery visits	...	2,789	2,378	3,960
Ante Natal Visits	...	734	762	840
Health visits to children under				
5 years of age	...	3,849	4,298	4,559
Visits to elderly people	...	6,137	4,075	3,338

Miss E. J. Jennings, Assistant County Nursing Officer, reports:—  
 “ The establishment in Truro was increased by one full time District Nurse Midwife and this is reflected in the figures in the above table. These represent a year of hard work by the whole staff. The visits to children in their homes are down to some extent due to the work done by the Health Visitors prior to and during the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit. Owing to the inclement weather only one of the voluntary helpers did any appreciable part of the house to house canvass done prior to the arrival of the Unit. She, Mrs. Ruth Jones, was a tower of strength, but the main burden fell on the shoulders of my predecessor Miss Margaret Gray and the three Health Visitors.

Regular visits to the elderly people living alone continue to be made by the 2 Health Visitors who work in close co-operation with the National Assistance Board, the British Red Cross Society and other organisations interested in the care of the elderly. Despite all that is being done a tremendous amount still remains undone. It would be rendering a real service to the community if, especially during the winter months, the voluntary organisations, including the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides, would co-operate to ensure that old folk got help in such simple matters as filling coal buckets, carrying water, doing shopping, etc. It is, I suppose, too much to hope for a revival of the 'Meals on Wheels' service, which could be such a boon."

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Acute Pneumonia		Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
1—2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
3—4	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—
5—9	—	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	1	—
10—14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45—64	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	1	2	1	3	14	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	3		3		17		3		2	

Once again we had a year free of epidemic disease. There were 2 cases diagnosed as "Acute Poliomyelitis" about both of which I feel very doubtful. At any rate in neither case was the history at all typical, nor were the symptoms, there was no connection between the cases nor were there any other cases with whom they could have been in contact.

#### Diphtheria

There was no case of the disease during the year. 195 (159) children under 5 years and 25 (28) between the ages of 5 years and 14 years were given primary immunising doses. Of these 184 (118) received the combined antigen which also affords protection against whooping cough. 242 (272) children already immunised were given booster doses.

It was estimated that on the 31st December, 1955, there were 727 (714) children in Truro between the ages of one and five years. Of these 517 (479) or 71.7% (67.1%) had been protected against diphtheria by immunisation. This figure is above the 1954 figure by 4.6%.

### Smallpox

There were no smallpox cases in Truro in 1955 65 (68) children and 6 (10) persons over 15 years of age were vaccinated and 13 (15) re-vaccinations were done.

### Tuberculosis

Age Group years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	6	8	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—64	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	11	13	1	—	1	2	—	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
TOTAL	24		1		3		—	

The number of tubercular patients on the register at the 31st December, 1955, was 110 (95) respiratory and 15 (18) non-respiratory making a total of 125 (113) cases. This gives an incidence of 9.3 (8.4) known cases per 1,000 of population.

The visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to Truro was an outstanding success. The Unit was here from 1st to 25th March inclusive during which period there were 26 miniature film sessions. The total number of attendances was 6,048, an average of over 232 per session. The normal working pace of the machine is about 200 per session of 2 hours but here the response of the public was so good that overtime had to be worked. These highly gratifying results were due chiefly to the good sense of the citizens who welcomed the opportunity of getting the truth whereas so many prefer to remain in ignorance. It is only fair however to claim that the preliminary publicity campaign, in which the Press played its usual generous part, helped considerably. The workers who made this possible were Miss Gray and her Health Visitors nobly assisted by Mrs. Ruth Jones. Between them they visited



almost every house in Truro explaining the value of the examination and the simplicity and speed of the operation. Having booked full the whole of the sessions allocated for appointments they persuaded large numbers of others to attend the open sessions.

The results of the survey are set out below in the words of Dr. Geoffrey Sheers, Medical Director of the Unit.

“ The survey has undoubtedly been the best we have so far carried out in Cornwall . . . . .

The case finding rate was high, but this was largely due to the speed at which we were operating. The incidence of 2.8 per thousand for active cases would not have been regarded as high a year or two ago, though it is above the average for current work.

		Male	Female	Total	
Number of adult examinations	...	2,255	2,931	5,186	
Number of school children examined	...	458	404	862	
		<hr/>			
	TOTAL	...	2,713	3,335	6,048
Number of full-sized film examinations	...	121	116	237	
Number of clinical examinations	...	31	31	62	

**Incidence of disease**

**A. Pulmonary tuberculosis**

1. Newly discovered significant cases

		Per thousand
Active	17	2.8
Observation	34	5.6
2. Inactive	26	
3. Previously diagnosed	13	

**B. Other conditions**

Carcinoma of the bronchus	1
Pneumonia	1
Hiatus Hernia	1
Silicosis	1
Bronchiectasis	2
Pleural thickening	12
Cardio-vascular disease	
Acquired	5
Congenital	1
Chronic bronchitis	3
Eventration of diaphragm	1
Bony Abnormality	2



Age and sex analysis of newly discovered significant cases  
(group 1 above)

	— 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60 +
Male	—	—	9	5	6	4
Female	1	6	9	7	3	1

My own comments are:—

- (i) No active tubercular disease was discovered among the 862 school children many of whom were brought in from the Rural District for examination.
- (ii) Among the 17 active cases discovered nearly half came from the Rural District.
- (iii) As a result of the survey 17 people have considerably better hopes of recovery than would have been the case had they remained in ignorance of their condition, and 34 people are now under observation and will receive the earliest possible treatment should any deterioration in their condition occur.
- (iv) 5,079 adults have had a clean bill of health in so far as their chests are concerned.
- (v) This survey is a step, but only a step, in the right direction. In a civilised community it should be possible for everyone over the age of 14 years to have a chest X-ray annually.

By the end of 1955 the number of children who had been vaccinated against tuberculosis with B.C.G. had risen to 1,079 (730). Of these 216 (135) were contacts of known cases of the disease and 863 (585) were school leavers, the parents of whom had accepted the offer of this protective procedure.

Number of Truro school children dealt with at Mass Radiography Unit during spring was 491. There were no significant cases discovered among these children.

## CITY OF TRURO

## CITY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1955

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for 1955. This will be my final report to you consequent upon my decision to retire from the local government service, and I thank you for the co-operation and support extended to me over the past years.

During the year you decided to appoint an Additional Sanitary Inspector. As a result Mr. H. Chadderton took up duties on 1st December 1955. The varied work of the department was such that the appointment was much needed and its effect upon the working of the department will soon become evident.

Once more I am glad to record the able assistance given throughout the year by Mrs. Allen.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. LISTER,

City Sanitary Inspector.

## INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

The following visits and inspections have been made:—

1. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936		
(a) Housing	...	332
(b) Drainage (including nuisances from over-flowing cesspools)	...	199
(c) Sanitary Accommodation (including schools)	...	25
(d) Water Supply (including collection of samples)	...	20
(e) Water Courses	...	23
(f) Keeping of Animals	...	9
(g) Accumulations	...	26
(h) Infestations (Dirty or verminous premises)	...	28
(i) Other Infestations	...	4
(j) Infectious diseases (including visits in connection with visit of Mass Radiography Unit)	...	33
(k) Cinemas	...	8
(l) Moveable Dwellings	...	12
(m) Public Health Miscellaneous	...	55
(n) Inspections after flood	...	31
2. MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS	...	66
3. HOUSING ACT		
(a) Rehousing	...	220
(b) Inspections (including survey in progress)	...	197
4. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT & PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS		
(a) Food, including Condemnations	...	132
(b) Premises	...	94
(c) Ice-cream Sampling and inspections	...	9
(d) Visits to Slaughterhouse	...	241
5. FACTORIES ACT	...	21
6. SHOPS ACT	...	14
7. RODENT CONTROL	...	76
8. MISCELLANEOUS (including Hackney Carriages)	...	20
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	... 1,895
		<hr/>

## HOUSING

**Slum Clearance.** Events during the year clearly indicated that the Scheme of Clearance prepared last year whereby it was planned to demolish 434 unfit houses in five years, was too ambitious. As a result the Scheme was revised to provide for the demolition of 225 unfit houses of which eleven are unoccupied and closed.

This appears to me to be a realistic Scheme, and if it is found possible to gain ground some of the listed unfit properties excluded can be brought forward. In any event it seems clear that continued and progressive Slum Clearance work will be with us for many years.

**Carlyon Cottages.** The move to purchase this property at a nominal figure went forward and the hope was expressed that the Trust would continue its association with the property by way of the distribution of its small income among the occupiers.

**Action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.** Three reports were submitted in respect of houses which were unfit for human habitation and were not capable at a reasonable cost of being rendered so fit, and furthermore these properties were listed in provisional Clearance Areas. Closing Orders under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953, were made in each case. Notices of Time and Place were served in two other cases.

**Rehousing:** During the year 31 Council Houses were completed. Two general allocations of lettings were made, but most of the second batch of successful applicants were unable to move in during the year. Several shortlists were prepared involving the usual visits and interviews. Again, several allocations of lettings concerning casual vacancies were made. Work in connection with another revision of the waiting list was commenced.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

### Informal Action

Premises				Work completed			
Sec. 39	Sec. 44	Sec. 45	Sec. 93	Sec. 39	Sec. 44	Sec. 45.	Sec. 93
31	3	6	70	18	1	4	39

### Formal Action

Sec. 39	Sec. 44	Sec. 45	Sec. 93	Sec. 39	Sec. 44	Sec. 45.	Sec. 93
9	2	1	22	6	2	1	16

The problem with regard to the dampness of Cornish Unit flats is still a serious one. Whilst at first it appeared that there was reason



to believe that the anti-condensation paint used in an attempt to overcome the problem would be successful, it became clear that the results were by no means entirely successful.

Later in the year a patent form of Insulating Plaster Board was fixed in two or three of the worst cases, and this should prove a satisfactory remedy. In the event of this being so the remainder of the flats affected with dampness should be subjected to this treatment.

Disinfestations were carried out to ten premises—all in respect of flea infestations. Help was again given in respect of the destruction of Wasps' and Ants' nests.

One unusual infestation was dealt with—the destruction of a large number of bats (approximately 100) in the roof space of a house.

### **Drainage:**

As in previous years choked drainage systems were dealt with promptly, and where any delay appeared probable the work was carried out by the Department and the cost charged to the owners concerned.

675 Cesspools necessitating 1,428 loads were emptied during the year; disposal continued at a suitable manhole point.

The Penweathers Lane area continues to give rise to concern and the position in this area has to be kept under constant supervision. If the lane is to be excluded from any Highertown sewerage project, extensive work to many of the drainage systems will have to be carried out. In one instance where the provision of new W.C. accommodation was required the Council, by agreement, carried out the work and it was agreed to recover the cost over a period.

Following the extensive clearance work carried out in the tunnels as part of the anti-flood measures, a detailed inspection was carried out and the discharge of sewage noted and reported to your Committee. The necessary remedial work is under consideration.

### **Water Supply:**

During the year fifty samples of water were taken from the public service and with one exception all were satisfactory. With regard to this exception the Company's Manager reports as follows:

“ It will be observed that the sample taken from 5 St. Clements Hill contained large numbers of bacteria of soil and vegetable origin, no faecal B. coli being present; the three other samples taken on the same day were satisfactory and had very low bacterial counts. It was evident from the high standard of the

three samples that the adverse report on the fourth sample must be due to some local contamination. This was confirmed when an inspection of the house was undertaken after the adverse report on the sample was received. It was found that there was a leak in the underground service pipe and that the stopcock on the supply had recently been used. This had undoubtedly caused contamination of the supply pipe to take place."

It will be noted that a further sample was taken from 5 St. Clements Hill on the 22nd December after the supply pipe had been flushed out; the results on the analysis of this sample were satisfactory.

### **Flooding:**

During the early part of the year further heavy flooding was experienced and many inspections were carried out. These included inspections of large quantities of food stocks which had experienced extensive flood damage.

## **FOOD & DRUGS ACT AND PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS**

Owing to a rearrangement of the slaughtering team the regular days of slaughtering changed and Sunday slaughtering ended. Slaughtering now takes place daily Mondays to Thursdays inclusive, and occasionally on Fridays also.

### **CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, 1955.**

	Cattle excluding			Sheep and		
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	398	2	68	1,416	597	—
No. inspected	392	2	65	1,364	589	—
<hr/>						
All Diseases except						
Tuberculosis:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcasses of which some part						
or organ was condemned	26	—	—	22	6	—
<hr/>						
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part						
or organ was condemned	33	—	—	—	29	—
<hr/>						
Cysticercosis	No cases found					

**Canned and Other Foods:**

797 certificates have been issued and the following food condemned:—

168 lbs. Tongue	8 cwt. Bananas
128½ lbs. Luncheon Meat	2 trays Grapes
268½ lbs. Corned Beef	60 lbs. Cherries
202½ lbs. Ham	8 trays Plums
6 lbs. Jellied Veal	24 lbs. Lentils
12 lbs. Stewed Steak	45 lbs. Dried Peas
64½ lbs. Brisket	146 lbs. Tomatoes
80 lbs. Chilled Beef	25 trays Peaches
16 lbs. Pressed veal and pork	20 kilos Canned Tomato Paste
2 lbs. Pork	220 kilos Canned Apricot Pulp
3 lbs. Bacon	125 kilos Canned Peach Pulp
381 lbs. Sausages	329 tins Canned Vegetables
56 lbs. Cod Fillets	146 tins Canned Meat
56 lbs. Herring Roe	51 tins Canned soup
172 lbs. Butter	59 tins Canned fish
106 lbs. Margarine	100 tins Canned Milk
132 lbs. Lard and Cooking Fats	681 tins Canned Preserves & Fruit
221 lbs. Cheese	10 lbs. Coconut
82 lbs. Flour	28 lbs. Cut Peel
92 lbs. Biscuits	5 lbs. Almonds
53 lbs. Cake	50 lbs. Currants
277 lbs. Sugar	12 lbs. Sultanas
68 lbs. Rice	5 lbs. Butter Beans
35½ lbs. Chocolates	7 lbs. Farinoca
70 lbs. Dried Peaches	116 Pkts. Cereals
6 lbs. Split Peas	27 Bot. Sauces and Pickles
48 lbs. Beef and Pork Pies	81 lbs. Prunes
27 lbs. Plum Puddings	112 Chocolate Melbas
	22 lbs. Glace Cherries

**Milk:**

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. Milk	13	13	—
Undesignated Raw Milk	18	15	3
Pasteurised Milk	22	22	—
	53	50	3



## PREMISES

With the advent of the new food regulations a routine inspection of all food premises was commenced, and informal action was taken in 30 cases to secure a constant supply of hot water and structural improvements; points of hygiene and management were also taken up.

It is hoped that when the relevant clauses of these Regulations become operative on 1st July the position will be well in hand.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Type of Property			All other (including Business & Industrial)	TOTAL
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural		
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority District	25	4,250	26	828	5,129
2. Number of properties inspected during 1955 as a result of					
(a) notification or (a)	—	44	—	27	71
(b) otherwise (b)	25	650	6	42	723
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	12	56	4	25	97
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice	—	9	—	—	9
5. Number of infested properties (under 3 and 4) treated by Local Authority	12	65	1	20	98
6. Number of notices served under Section 4:					
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—



	Type of Property			All other (including Business & Industrial)	TOTAL
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural		
7. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4.	—	—	—	—	—
8. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	—	2	—	1	3

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948 — 1. INSPECTIONS

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on		Number of		M/c Line No. (7)
		Regis- ters (3)	Inspec- tions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prose- cuted (6)	
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	19	8	2	—	—
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	2	94	13	3	—	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	3	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		114	21	5	—	—

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars		Number of cases in which defects were					No. of Prosecu- tions
		M/c line No.	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) insufficient	...	9	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	...	10	10	6	—	6	—
(c) not separate for sexes	...	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)		...	12	—	—	—	—
TOTAL			10	6	—	6	—



